

**EUROPE FACES RUSSIAN RED INVASION;
POLAND TOO WEAK TO STAND BLOW;
GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS CRUMBLING**

Lenine - Trotzky Armies Able to Strike Polish Line at Many Points

HUNGARY IN TURMOIL

PRAGUE REVOLT FEARED

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BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Within the next few months the tide of European events will decide whether the Allies after winning the war in less than five years are to lose it in the sixth. The gloomiest forebodings can be justified by the developments in Germany and

Austria is on the verge of a calamity. The new military spirit fostered by the counter revolution in Hungary

bids fair to precipitate war between the Hungarians and Czechs. Bolshevism has lifted its head in Rumania, the land of large estates, and Poland, with an ill equipped and insufficient army, is left to cope with the victorious Trotzky. The key of the situation lies both in Germany and Poland.

The issue of the radicals are lined today with winds from the Soviet victories over Kolchak and Denikine. A great "Red" offensive in the spring against the Poles is awaited confidently by the radicals in many lands and the watchword is "When Trotzky stands before Warsaw the revolution will be accomplished."

Polish Military Situation.

Those familiar with the military condition of the Poles do not hesitate to predict that they will be unequal as against the Soviet soldiers. Their army is not well enough equipped nor highly enough organized, their railways are destroyed, their roads almost useless for lack of repairs and less than

1,000,000 men are sent to hold a front where 2,000,000 are needed. On the long front to-day the Russians are free to choose their objectives and the Poles, even if they should take the offensive soon, as is expected, can win only victories which are likely to prove as illusory as those won by Austria early in the war.

seasoned to bear the strain and burden of war. As a State she has only her army and expectations and has been beggared by the expense of mobilization. Her industry is not developed and she is dependent upon imports for food. Bolshevik propaganda is said to have undermined not only the morale of the army but of the factory workers.

A Bolshevik revolt in Prague also is feared and the exiled communists of Hungary are predicting freely that they will regain power within six months. In the face of such a prospect politicians of the new eastern states are not slow to say that if there should be

war with the Soviets it must be on a scale that forbids defeat and it must come quickly, otherwise communes will be established which will be controlled by the least capable of the labor leaders and which will be unable to obtain food and raw materials. All industry has been long at a standstill, communication has been broken and hundreds of thousands are doomed to die of starvation.

German Outlook Ominous.

The German army will be disbanded in furch under the terms of the treaty, and if it were to be kept for use against Russia it would be only at the price of reinstating Germany as a limited world power on a militarist basis, to which German labor and the radicals would have to consent.

In Germany the situation is ominous. Martial law has been declared and de-

ocracy, which lives by industry, cannot survive under a military dictatorship, nor is there any hope that the present Government is fitted to reawaken a desire to work among the radical unions controlling the key industries. Last Tuesday's events disclosed how insecure are their seats the present Cabinet are and how impossible it is to stabilise a contradiction.

A government of labor progressives maintained by a reactionary military

olitics has so far kept on its feet because it stood between two extremes who beaten them exercised all the true power of might on the one hand and the control of production on the other. It is still high impossible to induce German labor to produce under the present strain. The difficulty is not limited to Norka's Elite Guards and the bitter memories they arouse. The diseases of the German State have been springing up, first,

from the Bolshevik infection. The country has been deprived of 80 per cent of its raw material imports, more than half of its fuel and a third of its food supply at the cost of its health; falling living beyond the reach of the working population and the middle classes. The vast majority of men, women and children in the cities are undernourished and ill clad.

These are not conditions under which
any can be asked to work contentedly.